

BROCK ON STAND

Gives His Version of the Ugly Charges Made Against Him

SOME OTHERS TESTIFY

Col. Brock Explains From His Stand-point Expense Items in His Accounts—Adjutant General Boyd Also Put Up By Defense, at Suggestion From the Court.

Tuesday afternoon's session of the military court of inquiry was yet another day of one against Col. Brock in the evidence which was taken for the prosecution. The most important evidence was that introduced by the prosecution through Lieut. Cabanis, U. S. A., Chief Clerk of the comptroller general's office and Mrs. V. G. Moody, the stenographer in the adjutant general's office, to show that Col. Brock secured \$100 from Mr. Holmes for a trip for himself and Lieut. Cabanis to Washington.

Gen. Boyd gave a check on the Union Savings Bank to Col. Brock for \$50, and a check to Lieut. Cabanis for \$30.57, although the voucher filed with the comptroller general's office showed two itemized expense accounts to cover the hundred dollars of \$50 each for himself and Lieut. Cabanis. The Cabanis statement of \$30 had been placed in General Boyd's private drawer, but Mrs. Moody testified that Col. Brock, in the absence of General Boyd, came in and in her presence removed the Cabanis statement with a key to the private drawer.

Another feature of the afternoon session was the reply the prosecution made to the position of the defense that so much money shown to have been spent by Col. Brock for team hire at different points over the state was in Col. Brock's work inspecting rifle ranges. It was shown by Lieut. Cabanis' testimony that he also had this rifle range business on hand for the federal government and his team hire did not appear heavy, as frequently local officers would drive them out to the proposed ranges. And beside this the federal government was meeting the expense of this rifle range business.

Still another feature was testimony from Mr. Holmes in contradiction of the position of the defense that the statements attached to vouchers were mere estimates, made out before the trips were entered upon, the difference between these and amounts actually spent being later refunded. Mr. Holmes testified that in no case was this refunding done. The warrant was issued and the itemized statement of expenses rendered afterward to cover.

It was shown by the accused that two amounts had been refunded, after the row was on, aggregating nearly \$75. The hundred and sixty-dollar Col. Brock got from the treasury to advance to Lieut. Cabanis of the regular army, who accompanied him on one inspection trip, has never been returned to the State, but this matter will likely be straightened out later. Lieut. Bennett, it is understood, has hardly had time to get his money from the war department, which requires its officers to advance money from their own funds for expenses on occasions of this kind.

Gen. Boyd in his testimony on Wednesday said that when he went out occasionally on inspections he paid his own expenses out of his private funds. He denied that Col. Brock paid his bill in Charleston when Col. Brock's expense account for this trip showed him charging up \$13.50 for hotel when Lieut. Cabanis had nothing to pay, when Lieut. Cabanis was with him, the hotel man that his bill had been paid by Charlestonians. Witness said he had stopped at the Charleston hotel and paid his bill by check, but he had not saved the check to show this.

When the cross-examination started it developed that Gen. Boyd was not the defense's witness, but had been put on the stand by the defense at the suggestion of members of the court. The cross-examination was brief, the only object being to make more emphatic the point that when Gen. Boyd went out on inspections, which were being conducted by Col. Brock, witness paid his own expenses, taking the position that the State could be properly charged with the expenses of only one man.

Col. Brock then took the stand and the attention of the court and spectators showed that they were anxious to know how he was going to explain various matters connected with the investigation. Witness began by explaining how when starting out on an inspection trip it had been his custom and the custom of the office for years to draw a warrant for an amount sufficient to carry him for a time, taking up itemized statements to cover these warrants later.

When he first went out he put down everything and brought back vouchers for everything. He was told at the comptroller general's office that this was unnecessary, that the office did not want to be encumbered with all these vouchers. He then quit bringing in small vouchers and began submitting itemized statements to cover amounts previously drawn.

At first it was the custom to have the amount drawn in advance and turned over to Gen. Boyd, who would give Brock his personal check. Brock afterwards submitting itemized statement. Boyd knew all this and how the expenses were ruling. Then when Boyd's health got bad witness

SINKS WITH CREW

TWENTY-THREE MEN RIPPED DOWN BY AN ACCIDENT.

A Submarine Boat is Rammed by a Mail Boat and Immediately Goes to the Bottom.

A telegram received at the British Admiralty at London says a French submarine was rammed and sunk in the English Channel by a mail boat running between Calais and Dover. All aboard perished. The foundered submarine's name was the Pluviose. The crew numbered twenty-three. All were lost. The submarine was sunk by the ferry boat Pas De Calais two miles northwest of Calais. The Pluviose sank in 150 feet of water.

The crew had no chance to escape as their craft plunged to the bottom in a moment after the collision. The submarine's length was 160 feet and its displacement 398 tons, and was one of the best in the French navy.

attended to all this business. "Now so far as the amounts spent are concerned, they are stated with absolute accuracy in my expense accounts. But I wish to explain that the hotel people, my expense accounts do not specify any hotels.

"For instance, if I had small items to pay like laundry or getting my legging cleaned, I would put the whole amount to a charge for hotel."

By way of introduction he took up the matter of Cabanis charging \$25.25 for hotel at Anderson and his charging \$8. This \$8 included his expenses at Olmstead, where he stopped for a short time, as was testified to by Cabanis.

Witness, in answer to further questions, said he could not remember all the details of expense accounts on his trips in 1907, 1908 and 1909. For a while he kept a small note book carrying the items in detail, but this had gotten lost. He had now only copies of his statements filed with the comptroller general.

Witness then explained his advancing money to Lieut. Bennett, which was agreed to by Boyd. Witness in explanation of so much team hire charges on the 1910 inspection trips testified that he had been instructed by Gen. Boyd to collect and turn in the obsolete magazine rifles scattered over the State. In order to cover this expense he had estimated the cost of doing this and how the money. He found later that this expense could be paid from national funds. Consequently, he refunded to the State \$22 in addition to \$50 refunded. This was before General Boyd made any charges against his accounts.

The defense offered in evidence receipt from Lieut. Bennett for all monies advanced by Brock. This receipt was itemized, showing amounts spent at each place. This receipt was given by Bennett officially and acknowledged officially.

The army requires its officers to remain in the service until their obligations are discharged and witness was informed that the paper was good for cash to reimburse the State for the amounts advanced to Bennett.

Explaining the hotel charge of \$13.50 at Charleston when the local militiamen paid the bill, witness said the amount charged to hotel was for the hotel bill for General Boyd.

This fully contradicted General Boyd, who testified that he paid his own hotel bill by check. In explanation of \$4 charged for hotel at Pelzer when he was entertained there by Capt. J. A. Smyth, Jr., witness said the amount was for a trip he had to make to Columbia to attend to some duties of the office. Part of this charge was for hotel expense to Columbia which he felt he had a right to charge as he had broken up housekeeping here for the time.

The hotel charge at Barwell of \$2.75 each for witness and Bennett on which Proprietor Melchior of the Barwell hotel testified that he had only \$1 for the two, was next taken up. Witness explained how expenses had been incurred in the stop-over at Blackville, which were not entered. All these details, amounting to \$2.75 for each, were charged to hotel at Barwell. They stopped at the hotel annex, where only the porter was in charge, and he paid the bill of \$1.

In explanation of Mr. Cabanis and his hotel bills at Camden being \$1.50 for Cabanis and \$12 for witness, Col. Brock said the Camden hotel charge included hotel bills at Columbia and the \$12 was for three days.

As to charge of \$4 for team between Chesterfield and Cheraw, whereas Cabanis had testified he had paid half this bill, witness said he thought Cabanis was mistaken; that witness paid all this and would not allow Cabanis to pay any portion. "I would have borne the expense personally."

Other hotel and similar expenses were similarly explained.

Must Remain.
The department of Illinois, G. A. R., at Freeport, Ill., Thursday tabled an "ill advised" resolution calling upon President Taft to take steps to remove the statue of Robert E. Lee from the Hall of Fame at Washington and return it to the custody of the forty-five thousand.

Think Girl Kidnapped.
At New York Amelia Diamme, a pretty three-year-old child, is missing from her father's home on the East Side. The police are searching in the belief that she was kidnapped. They have a description of

SOME HOT TALK

In the House About the President's Travelling Expenses.

THE DEBATE WAS WARM

Hot Words Passed Between Democrats and Republicans Over the Question of Making "Immediately Available" Another \$25,000 to President's Traveling Expenses.

President Taft's traveling expenses and the fact that already he had overdrawn his allowance of \$25,000 a year voted by congress, led to acrimonious debate in the house Thursday and a refusal to permit him to use the next year's allowance to meet the deficiency.

As reported from the house committee on appropriations the item of \$25,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1 next, would have become "immediately available" except for the protests of Democratic members. The words "immediately available" finally were stricken out by the action of Mr. Mann of Illinois, the occupant of the chair, in sustaining a point of order made by Mr. Macon of Arkansas, a Democrat.

It was the western and southern trip made by Mr. Taft last fall that exhausted the White House traveling fund. During the debate, Chairman Tawney, in charge of the bill, criticised Southern Democrats for their attitude in objecting to an appropriation to defray the expenses of a trip on which they had been the president's guests.

Representative Hardwick of Georgia, drew from Mr. Tawney the admission that Secretary Carpenter had furnished him a list of names of Democrats who had accepted the president's hospitality. In connection with the use of the names of such Democrats, Mr. Bartlett of Georgia, charged that "the president has violated both the rules of hospitality and of decent conduct."

The president, Mr. Tawney said, had made his trip through the west and south at the invitation of senators, governors of States and civic organizations. "This trip," said Mr. Tawney, "was not made for his own pleasure. Congress was in session when delegation after delegation from this house, from the senate and from the different States visited him to make this trip."

At that time, Mr. Tawney said, there was no appropriation to meet the traveling expenses. "The president informed the chairman of the committee on appropriations, explained Mr. Tawney, "that personally he would rather remain at his summer home after adjournment than to make that trip and that the only way he would be able to make the trip would be through congress giving him an appropriation, which we failed to make at the close of the sixtieth congress. Now after the president has accepted the invitation of members of this house and visited their States, after senators and governors invited him, and while on that trip he accepted their hospitality, they turn around and criticize him."

This statement served as a firebrand upon the Democrats, several of whom vainly attempted to interrupt. Mr. Tawney said that nine Democratic governors invited the president to visit their states, the states being Texas, Colorado, Indiana, Mississippi, Louisiana, Montana, South Carolina, North Carolina and Arkansas.

"How many Republican Governors invited him?" inquired Mr. Fitzgerald of New York. "They are not refusing to pay these expenses," retorted Mr. Tawney. He added that Democratic senators from Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia, Missouri, North Carolina, Florida, Colorado and South Carolina, together with 25 Representatives had extended to the president the hospitality of their States and districts.

"Is this Southern hospitality?" shouted Mr. Tawney, looking toward the Democrats. "Can there be a meaner man," he asked, "than the man who invites another to accept his hospitality and then kicks the other because he accepted the hospitality?"

"Hit him again," interposed Mr. Stafford of Wisconsin, amid Republican laughter and Democratic wrath. Mr. Bartlett, of Georgia, demanded to know what representative had accepted the hospitality of the president on that trip, as stated by Mr. Tawney. Mr. Tawney promptly named Mr. Bartlett and his colleague, Mr. Hardwick, of Georgia.

"That is not true; that is false," exclaimed Mr. Bartlett. The Georgian added that he did ride in the president's car, but he paid his own fare.

Mr. Tawney said three Democratic senators had been the guests of the president on his Western trip. "The expenses of this trip will be justified by the people of this country. I care not whether they are Democrats or Republicans," declared Mr. Tawney.

"The president may think it is proper to furnish my name as one who was on his train," said Representative Bartlett. "If the president is satisfied with the propriety, with the decency of furnishing the names of myself and my colleagues to the gentleman from Minnesota in his sneering attack upon what he calls the hospitality of the South, that is a matter for him. But the president has violated both the rules of hospitality and of decent conduct."

"If a gentleman is the guest of the president must that fact be reflected

WOMAN FIGHTS THIEF

SHE FINDS IN HER HOUSE WITH DEADLY ROLLING PIN.

She Belabored the Burglar Until He Fell to His Death from a Third-Story Window.

At New York Louis Gratch, twenty-five years old, painter by day and burglar by night, fell to his death from the third story floor of a Delancey street house after Mrs. Geo. Gietman, whose apartments he entered, had attacked him with an iron cuspidor and a rolling pin. Gratch got into the house by climbing up the fire escape. To get to the Gietmans' bedroom he had stepped across a crouch on which slept Miss Lena Berkenholtz, a boarder. Gratch was searching Gietman's clothing for money when Mrs. Gietman awoke suddenly and screamed.

She leaped out of bed and seized the man. Enraged more than frightened, she rushed into the kitchen, where she seized an iron cuspidor and struck him over the head and shoulders.

The man broke away and made for the parlor window. Mrs. Gietman pursued him until a boy boarded in the house ran up and handed her a rolling pin.

With this she belabored Gratch furiously. As the man struggled in front of the window at the side of the yard she struck him across the jaw. With a scream he toppled headlong into the yard, striking on the concrete pavement. An ambulance surgeon found that Gratch had died of a broken neck caused by the fall.

OPENING INDIAN GRAVES.

Mounds Found Containing Hundreds of Skeletons.

Dr. J. W. McNeill and Prof. Chas. Peabody of Harvard University, who are interested in archaeological discoveries in Cumberland county, N. C., passed through Hope Mills on their way to the Davis Bridge, about six miles from Hope Mills, to engage in excavating the large Indian mound near that point. Six or seven men were secured to do the work of excavation and as the mound is 30 feet wide and nearly as long and many feet deep, it will take several days to reach all parts of it.

A number of skulls and bones have been uncovered, and it is estimated that fully one hundred and fifty Indians were buried here long before the advent of the white man. A pipe made of a substance that looks like soapstone, and a well-defined tomahawk were also found. There are a number of Indian mounds in this county, and most of them are familiar to Dr. McNeill, who has been investigating the mounds for several years.

In one grave, Dr. McNeill found where more than one hundred Indians had been buried, evidently the victims of a sanguinary battle. One of the skulls still had a tomahawk sticking in it, while there were arrows in a number of the skeletons, showing that they had been thrown into the grave as they fell on the battlefield with the weapons that caused their death remaining in their bodies.

HAD FATAL EFFECT.

Comet Causes Two Sudden Deaths in Alabama.

At Talladega, Ala., the appearance of the comet Sunday evening caused intense excitement. Congregations of several churches left their pews and hundreds of persons stood in the square and gazed at the celestial visitor. Miss Ruth Jordan, daughter of a farmer living two miles from Talladega was called to the door of her home to see the comet and immediately fell dead, physicians assigning heart failure as the cause. An unknown negro on the depot platform was shown the comet and instantly dropped dead.

Killed by Train.

Mr. E. W. Smoak, brakeman on Train No. 62 of the Southern Railway, a resident of Branchville and unmarried, was struck and almost instantly killed by his own train on Tuesday near the freight depot at Alken. While the rest of the crew had taken a part of the train off a spur track, Smoak evidently crept under a box car to avoid the rain. While there the engine and other cars returned and caught him unconscious, knocking him from under the cars and inflicting injuries from which he died soon afterwards.

Caused Blood Poisoning.

According to the coroner's announcement a cat and fly were responsible for the death of Edward H. Pratt, a manufacturer of Jersey City. White petting a kitten a week ago he was scratched on the hand and a few hours later crushed a fly in that hand. Septic blood poisoning, which even amputation could not remove, returned to the man.

"White Slave" Sentenced.

At New York Belle Moore, the negro convicted in the "white slave" trial for placing two girls for immoral purposes, was Friday sentenced to the Auburn prison for not less than two and a half years nor more of Virginia.

In his vote hereupon an appropriation," inquired Mr. Hardwick of Georgia.

Mr. Garrett, of Tennessee, suggested that objection to the appropriation was that the money had been used by the president to pay his expenses "in making partisan and political speeches."

KILLS BLACK FIEND

BUT A WHITE FIEND SUCCEEDS IN GETTING AWAY.

Charlotte and Vicinity Aroused Over Two Bold Attempts at Criminal Assault.

A dispatch from Charlotte, N. C., says two bold attempts at criminal assault in broad daylight in that immediate section Thursday, in which one of the assailants was a white man and the other a negro, aroused the country people to a frenzy, with the result that the negro was fatally shot, while a posse of citizens with bloodhounds is scouring the country for the white man, with the intention of lynching him.

The negro, Will Ross, entered the home of James Balles, near Fort Mill, and attempted an assault upon Miss Troy Balles, his daughter, twenty years old. The girl's screams soon brought aid, but the negro escaped, later being apprehended in the suburbs of Charlotte. Ross ran when Officer Colthrop attempted to arrest him, and the latter fired, fatally wounding him.

At noon an unknown white man attempted to assault Miss Carrie Bell, the fifteen year old daughter of John Bell, telegraph operator at Bessemer City. He too, was frightened off before accomplishing his purpose, escaping into the woods near Crowder's Mountain. A posse of angry neighbors was hastily formed, and with bloodhounds from a convict camp are scouring the woods. At a late hour Friday night the posse had not been heard from.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The Grand Lodge Elects Officers and Then Adjourns.

The grand lodge of Knights of Pythias had a most delightful meeting at Bennettsville this week. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Grand chancellor, J. W. Walter Doar, of Georgetown; grand vice chancellor, Frank K. Myers of Charleston; grand prelate, Frank S. Evans of Greenwood; grand keeper of records and seal, C. D. Brown of Abbeville; grand master of exchequer, Wilson G. Harvey of Charleston; grand master-at-arms, C. W. Crossland of Bennettsville; grand insider guard, J. L. Reeves of North; grand outer guard, Dr. J. M. Oliver of Orangeburg.

The following district deputy grand chancellors were chosen:

First, A. V. Williams, Charleston; second, W. C. Henry, Timmonsville; third, J. F. Carter, Bamberg; fourth, A. M. Deal, Columbia; fifth, Rev. H. A. Knox, Mayesville; sixth, W. M. Dunlap, Rock Hill; seventh, A. V. Martin, Clinton; eighth, J. W. Shelor, Walhalla; ninth, Jas. H. Craig, Anderson; tenth, J. W. LeGrand, Bennettsville; eleventh, George A. Schiffer, Orangeburg. All of these are new except Mr. Deal, Mr. Craig and Mr. Martin.

The following appointments were announced by the grand chancellor: Grand tribune for three years—Herbert E. Gyles, of Alken.

Members of the board of publication of the South Carolina Pythian—M. Rutledge Rivers, reappointed.

A past grand chancellor's jewel was presented to Prof. A. G. Rembert by the lodge. Prof. Rembert is devoted to the work of this organization and has rendered to it much valuable service.

CONFESS SECOND MURDER.

Thinking His Petition for Pardon Had Been Denied.

Believing that his application for a pardon had been denied when it had been continued for further investigation, Moises Freyas, a Mexican serving a life sentence for murder in the state penitentiary at Camden on City, Cal., has sworn to an affidavit declaring he committed another murder for which Juan Duran, a fellow Mexican is serving a sentence. The two murders which were committed in the vicinity of Trinidad ten years ago, were closely connected. Not until he had signed his confession to the second murder did Freyas know that his application for pardon had been received with enough favor to warrant the board of pardons in making a careful investigation in his case. The investigation will now be transferred to the Duran's case.

Tears Shoe to Shreds.

At Wilmington, N. C., during a severe electric storm Miss Caledonia Roderick was struck by lightning, and her right shoe torn to shreds. She was knocked unconscious, but examined later by a physician showed that no injury resulted other than the severe shock and a slight burn on her right foot.

Ride Pleased Him.

The Newberry Observer says: "A negro was carried to the chaingang on Tuesday in a fine new automobile. He remarked, 'Captain, I've been wanting to ride in one of them things a long time.'"

Burns Proved Fatal.

Mrs. Rurns T. Patten, of Onawa, Iowa, who was burned Thursday afternoon while washing out a "rat" used in her hair, in gasoline, and was hurried to a hospital, died early Friday.

Made Him Leave.

Following the publication of alleged offensive articles in his paper, E. N. Bryant, a negro was driven out of Brookhaven, Miss., and his plant and residence burned.

MUST WIN OHIO

To Win and Republicans Will Make Hard Fight on Gov. Harmon

IN THE BUCKEYE STATE

Result of Recent White House Conference is that Defence of Payne-Aldrich Tariff Law Will Be Principal Factor in Ohio Congressional Campaign.

P. H. McGowan, in his Washington letter to the News and Courier, says the determination just reached by President Taft and the leading men in the Republican party to start the tariff issue in Ohio, with the fight against Governor Harmon and the Buckeye Democrats, is taken at Washington to mean that not only will this be the great and all-absorbing issue in the Congressional elections of the present summer and fall, but this feature will also come to dominate largely in the national election of 1912.

When President Taft's brother—Charles P. Taft—came to Washington last week and spent several days at the White House holding conferences with Senators Dick of Ohio; Aldrich of Rhode Island, and others high in the Republican councils, it was believed that something of importance would develop and this has proved to be the case.

The announcement made that a dean-out defence of the tariff bill and the general principle of protection would be the slogan of the Ohio Republicans in the coming campaign, and Governor Harmon and his Democratic lieutenants would be given all they could do answering the on-coming assault of the Republicans, came as no surprise.

This announcement is important for many reasons. Not only is it pointed out that Republican leaders believe they must take a firm stand in the Buckeye State now in order to save the members of Congress, because of the opposition to the tariff in that section, but it shows also that if success is secured from the present number of Republicans returned to Congress as are in it now, which would virtually be an endorsement of the tariff and protection, that a knock-out blow would thus be given the Presidential hopes of Governor Harmon.

He would see his own States return to Republican members of Congress to their present seats in spite of the fact that the opposing Democrats are basing their hope of election on the tariff question. For Ohio to endorse the tariff now, it is believed, would be a long step toward placing that State squarely in the Republican Presidential column in 1912, and none know this better than President Taft and his brother, Charles.

That this programme will go through is not doubted, unless the President should later on veto it and direct that the fight proceed along other lines. But there is little probability of a change in the present plan being made. The President, however unwilling he may be to enter into local politics in Ohio, is the man looked to for settling the pace, and it is to him that the Ohio voters look to give the word that will put the political machinery in the Buckeye State in motion.

The President is considering the various suggestions that have been made to him, and is greatly interested in the claims of those who believe that a straight-out Republican victory can be made as a straight-out defence of the Aldrich-Payne tariff law, with the promise that whenever the tariff is revised again it will be upon a scientific basis, leaving no doubt as to the fairness or justness of the schedules.

Such action will be entirely in line with his own views on the tariff. He has defended the present tariff law in his speeches in different parts of the country, but it is said that this would not commit him to a policy of standing pat upon the law, if facts to be gathered by the tariff board indicate that there are inequalities in the measure of protection afforded to different lines of business. Undoubtedly Ohio is to be made the main stamping ground not only of the Congressional elections of the present year, but of the national election two years hence also. Already the signs point that way.

TOOK HER OWN LIFE.

Arranged Her Own Funeral Pyre Before Husband.

Resorting to three different methods to kill herself, while her family was asleep around her, Mrs. J. H. Deal, who lives a little over a mile from Maiden, N. C., committed suicide Thursday morning before day by saturating herself with kerosene oil and setting herself on fire.

Her husband was awakened by the flames from her dress and ran to her rescue, but too late to save her. A razor and an axe were lying near. She tried first to cut her throat and then to cut her head with the axe.

Ill health was the cause. She was 27 years of age and two children survive her. She suffered a great deal from the awful mode she adopted to put an end to her existence.

Cold in Texas.

At Amarillo, Texas, following the wind and hailstorm of Saturday night, a norther that has sent the temperature to the freezing point, prevailed there Sunday with indications pointing to snow. It is feared that immense damage to crops will result.

WAS THROWN OUT

REV. C. W. CREIGHTON'S APPEAL WAS NOT HEARD.

He Gives His Version of the Action of the Committee That Refused to Hear His Side.

The following statement is made by the Rev. C. W. Creighton in the Christian Appeal concerning the action of a committee of the Methodist General Conference in reference to his appeal from the action of the South Carolina Conference in expelling him from that body:

There were two cases on appeal to that body—that of the writer and one other. At the first meeting of the Committee of appeal the last mentioned case was taken up first by order of the bishop who acted as chairman of the committee. That appeal was not pressed by the appellant and it might have very properly been postponed until ours was heard, but it was not.

Of the nature of that case we are compelled to speak, that our readers may gather an idea of the method pursued in our case though we regret to do so. The appellant had been charged with seduction and being party to a subsequent crime which cost the life of the girl involved—a school teacher. On the first charge he was convicted and appealed; on the second he was acquitted by the trial committee.

No objection was raised to hearing his appeal; it was heard and a new trial ordered. After waiting nearly a week our appeal was entered upon: The charge and specifications were read, then the notice and grounds of appeal. At this point the bishop asked, "Shall the appeal be entertained?" The prosecution objected to hearing it on the ground that we had precluded pending the appeal. We frankly said, "yes, as a layman we have done such work as we could, but we have performed no act or function of a Methodist preacher." The bishop objected to any statement from us, but we had strong papers from good men and we persisted in reading them. This was a surprise, but we were ready. The bishop held that we had lost the right to appeal and on this point a hot argument followed which lasted for more than two hours.

The discipline provides that "the General Conference shall never pass any act taking away the right of trial by committee and appeal, and it was therefore held that if any conditions attached to an appeal those conditions were void, not attached, it was a constitutional right, absolute and that the only way by which it could be defeated was by death or voluntary abandonment by the appellant. The appellant insisted that no conditions attached to an appeal form a judgment of expulsion, that he knew of none, and had he known of any he would have performed them. In reply the bishop read the notice and grounds of appeal, called attention to the care with which they were drawn, said appellant was a lawyer and should have known it and held his position.

A member of the committee called his attention to the case referred to above and reminded him that no such point was raised in that case. Another member pointed out the fact that the appellant had worked only as a layman and turning to the bishop he said: "follow your position to its logical conclusion and it amounts to this, a layman can't pray in the Methodist church. I question, he continued, the right of authority of the Methodist church to say that any man who feels moved to lift his voice in behalf of the Master and fallen humanity shall not do it."

The bishop held that by preaching the appellant had lost the right to appeal and that the appellant should have known this although it is not a condition imposed by the discipline. The bishop is a trustee of Vanderbilt University, the trustees of that institution violated the plain written requirements of the discipline in referring to the office of trustee men who are not members of the Methodist church and thereby the church is in danger of losing \$3,000,000 worth of property. That bishop stood up before the committee on education and a crowded assembly and plead as an excuse for his act that he did not know of that provision in the discipline!

A member of the committee remarked with a degree of pathos "some men must be sacrificed." The bishop let drop several statements which showed that he was perfectly familiar with the case and if so he must have known that if the case went to the committee the appellant would win.

It was an issue between a bishop throwing his influence on the side of the administration and an humble preacher seeking to have a miscarriage of justice righted; the bishop was the stronger and he won by a vote of 13 to 6.

The appeal was not heard; the merits of the case were not touched, but enough was elicited to make this much clear: A preacher who was charged with seducing a young woman, a poor school teacher, and being party to her subsequent death, had a hearing without objection and secured a new trial, but another preacher who had exposed wrong, criticised officials and advocated a larger liberty for the laymen of the church and was expelled for it, was denied the privilege of having the methods by which that expulsion was accomplished investigated!

HAVE HARD TIME

In Keeping Their Rascality Hid From the Sight of the Public.